

<sup>1426</sup>  
A FIFTH  
LETTER &c.

FROM A  
FREE-CITIZEN

OF  
*DUBLIN,*

TO A  
FREE-HOLDER

Of the County of

*ARMAGH.*

CONTAINING,

An Examination of a Pamphlet, entitled, SEASON-  
ABLE ADVICE, &c. and recommended to the  
Perusal of those, who would form a fair and  
clear Judgment of the CANDOR and VERACITY  
of the Author of that Paper.

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*DUBLIN:*

Printed in the Year, M,DCC,LIII.

THE  
 TESTER  
 FROM A  
 FREE-CITIZEN  
 OF  
 DUBLIN



THE  
 LIDER  
 OF THE  
 COUNTY OF  
 DUBLIN  
 AND  
 MAGH

CONTAINING

An Examination of a Fragment, entitled, 'The  
 Antient Constitution of the City of Dublin,'  
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 Perusal of those who would form a fair and  
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 of the Author of that Paper.

DUBLIN

Printed in the Year, MDCCLXXV.



# A FIFTH LETTER, &c.

Dear FRANK,

I HAD determined not to trouble you or your Brethren with any thing further, upon the Subject of your *Election*. But as I find myself attacked with a most intemperate heat by some very angry Gentleman from the other side, I am obliged to request your Attention once more. And before I consider particularly what this *pretended Adviser* hath asserted, and that you may have the clearer View of the matter in dispute between us; I must recal to your Mind, some things that have lately happened.

You know with what Industry and Assiduity Mr. B——w's Party formed, and as they thought, securely fortified themselves, before the Death of Mr. C——e. Agreements were entered into, Combinations made, great Men gained, and powerful Landlords influenced, by what Motives, I shall not say; and thus the Subjection of the County was to be compleated and perpetuated. Numbers of Gentlemen and Free-holders saw this with regret. Mr. B——w himself, (whether justly or no, I do not determine) was certainly much disliked by the Generality of the County. And they were anxiously

At 26. concerned

concerned to let his *Principal Assistant* know, that when he deserted his Friends, his former Influence was, from that moment, lost. Upon repeated Solicitations Mr. C——d was prevailed upon to declare himself a Candidate; and you were Witnesses with what joy this young Gentleman was received, when he first appeared among you: Who tho' neither lately taken from School, nor but just entered the College, as your Adviser was informed, yet undoubtedly lay under some disadvantages, on Account of his Youth, his being entirely unexperienced in the busy World; and a remarkably ingenuous modesty, which made him appear not so well fitted for bustling and electioneering, as for the ease and retirement of the *University*, where he had resided a considerable Time; and as I am assured, distinguished himself for his Abilities and Attention to his Studies.

HOWEVER, the moment he appeared, he was considered by great Numbers, as a person, who gave them an Opportunity of rescuing themselves from the dangerous power of a Junto; as a principal Branch of that Family which had ever been in high Estimation among them, and was now just emerging from the disadvantages of a long minority. Accordingly, he was received with open Arms; while his Competitor was so far neglected, that he frequently could not prevail on people to eat and drink with him, but saw his kind Invitations received with the most mortifying Slights and Denials. Among the lower People, Stories were told, and sarcastical Observations made, of such a nature as plainly shewed, they could not have been spread or encouraged by Mr. C——d; or any person



son of Consequence who appeared for him, and which indeed proved nothing more than the extreme unpopularity of Mr. B———.

THIS Gentleman and his Party saw these things with great Uneasiness. The Opposition which they at first affected to ridicule as weak and romantick, now became a thing of a more serious nature; If they did not bestir themselves, they found there was great danger of being defeated. Bestir themselves they did; and the first step of these Gentlemen (who to their great honour never were once heard to utter any thing mean or low, any thing, flandering or defaming) was to throw out malicious insinuations, nay scandalous falsehoods, against Mr. C———, his Friends, and all those who would not go the same lengths in opposing him, with themselves. I may appeal to you, my Friend, I may appeal to Numbers in your County, how often has that worthy young Gentleman been attacked with the same Heat, Indecency, and Scurrility that you find in the pretended *Seasonable Advice*. BEGGARLY VAGABOND, WITHOUT HOUSE OR HOME, THAT PROBABLY WOULD FLY HIS COUNTRY IN A YEAR OR TWO, I myself had frequently heard, before I had the pleasure of perusing this performance. Nay, I heard it asserted with great passion and violence; that this beggarly young Vagabond had entered into a Combination with the Dissenters, which affected the Interest of the established Church. All those who favoured his Cause, were represented as turbulent, and seditious, disturbers of the general peace, or insolent Vassals that rose in Rebellion against their natural Lords and Masters. Our Dissenting Brethren were spoken of

as impudent Incendiaries, unworthy of liberty or property; vengeance was breathed out against them; they were to be rid and curbed, and galled; and the Interest of Papists was openly and professedly preferred to theirs. Nor did that great and good Man Sir F—— St. J—— escape their virulence; he was inveighed against as timid and mean-spirited, for refusing to compell his Tenants by threats and violence to act contrary to the persuasion of their own hearts, according to some worthy examples. — If the truth of this representation be denied, several of your Gentlemen of credit and distinction can bear Witness to every part of it, and I hope they will do me that Justice.

THIS then was the Case, when I took the liberty to declare myself openly on the side of Mr. C—— &c. Not by making an unprovoked and wanton attack upon his Antagonist, as our Author cunningly enough affects to take for granted, but by offering some Things in defence of him and his Adherents; by making such Answers to the Objections of their Adversaries as occurred to me from what Information I could get; by proposing some Hints calculated rather to set you on thinking and enquiring, than to give you compleat Satisfaction; and this, without pretending to any perfect Knowledge of the Affairs of your County; in which the *Seasonable Adviser* has my free Leave to triumph over me in the fulness of his Sufficiency; like that truly ingenious Ecclesiastick, that challenged his Grandmother to read the *Breviary* for a Wager.



In my second Letter which hath given this Gentleman so much Offence, I begin with encouraging my Friends, and comforting them under the Censure and Reproach which their vigorous Opposition had met with from the Party so remarkable for their Tenderness and genteel Reserve. I then take notice of the artless strenuous expressions of Freedom in the *Remonstrance* of Sir F--- St. J--- n's Tenants : And as I had frequently heard this Paper accused of Scandal and Scurrility, it here occurred to me to mention this Charge ; and the rest of the Letter is taken up with my Sentiments on this Head. I declare it as my Opinion, that when a Gentleman offers himself a Candidate for a Seat in P-----, he must expect that his Pretensions will be strictly scrutinized ; that when ever he found his Pretensions on any particular Plea of Merit, they to whom he applies, have a fair and full right to examine that Plea minutely and even severely, to propose their Objections and Suspicions, and to demand full and ample Satisfaction in every one of them ; to grant, or with-hold their Favours, according to their own Judgment, and where they think proper to with-hold them, freely and openly to declare their Reasons. In order to illustrate and to enforce this my Opinion, I imagine a Freeholder applied to, by Mr. B-----w, and introduce him, declaring the grounds of his Suspicions, demanding to be satisfied, and enquiring minutely into the Character and Circumstances of the Person who offers himself to serve the Publick ; — and this I declare might be fairly done in any Case : And particularly, that when a Gentleman appeals to the Merit of his Family,

mily, he cannot take it amiss that this Point is fully discussed ; which is not *raking into Graves*, but examining an Object, which he himself has set before the Eyes of the County.

In all this I may be mistaken, tho' I have not yet found it out ; but how any Man can call it, *boldly attempting to justify the Use of Scurrilous Stories, and vile Arts of Defamation*, consistently with common Sense, if he read that Letter ; or with common Honesty, if he attempted to answer it without reading — I shall leave you to determine.

In the conclusion of this Letter I declare, that I do not mean to justify every idle Tale, or wanton Expression that had been thrown out against Mr. B——— ; and in my next Letter, apprehending that what had been said in the Character of a Freeholder, had been, or might be construed into indirect Insinuations or Assertions of my own, I immediately disavow any such intention, and declare explicitly, that it never was my intention to determine, and that I must not be understood to insinuate, that the Objections made to this Gentleman, were either just or unjust. — I cannot but be convinced that this Caution was sufficient to secure me from being misunderstood ; but it certainly has not secured me from being shamefully misrepresented.

To enquire and examine, is to revile ; and barely to mention the Doubts and Suspicions of others, is downright Scandal and Defamation, with this pretended *Adviser* : *I will*



I WILL not positively say, tho' from the tenor of this Paper I shrewdly suspect, that he meant to impose upon the Publick for mine, several Assertions which I never thought of, but which he has thrown into the form of Quotations, and set up as Marks for his Sagacity to shoot at; or that he would have his Readers believe that I am that Author of what he calls *the other Scandalous Aspersions*, (which by the Way, deserved a more particular Notice, as it had been much spoken of, both before and since the Vacancy)——If so, and that it is against me, his ridiculously impotent threat of *Correction* is denounced, and if he means by Correction, any Thing his single Arm, or that of any of his Party can inflict; let me have but proper Assurances that none but that Man shall see my Face——I will instantly take off the Mask to him. But if he means as I am inclined to think, such Correction as some of Mr. C——d's Friends have met with from his Party; such as violent Assaults upon their Lives, attempts to dash out their Brains, to break their Bones, to knock them in the Head, &c. then indeed there is Terror in his Threats; especially as he has sounded the Alarm to his faithful Bravoës, by dealing me liberally the decent Appellations of *infamous Reviler*, *Libeller* and the like.——The exact Copy of the Popish Inquisitorial Trick, of Hanging a Man round with painted Flames and Devils, and then delivering him over to the secular Power to be Murdered.

In my second Letter, I make my imaginary Freeholder ask these Questions among others.

“ WHAT has been your Conduct abroad? Have  
“ your founded Academies for the improvement

“ of your Countrymen, and patronized Arts and  
 “ Sciences like Lord CHARLEMONT ? Have you,  
 “ like him, remembered us in your Absence, and in  
 “ your youthful Hours, (which are generally the  
 “ Hours of Gaiety and Inattention) thought on the  
 “ Necessities of this Country, and sent large Sums  
 “ to the relief of our Poor in the Time of their  
 “ Distress ?”

THESE Questions, thus detached, and supposed to be asked by me, might possibly have the Appearance of Triumph or Insult. But as they stand in the Original, plainly signify no more than this, that a Person who has a Right to Information, might, on so important an Occasion as the Choice of his Representative, proceed in his Enquiries, even so far ; and demand as full and clear a View of one Character he was concerned to inspect, as he had of another.——This is the natural Sense, and thus I more than once desired I might be understood.

Now mark, my Friend, how this Man of Candor, your Freeholder, quotes this Passage.

“ It is farther insinuated, says he, by the pre-  
 “ tended Free-Citizen, (for the Title which they  
 “ at first affected to ridicule, is all at once be-  
 “ come too honourable for me) that Mr.  
 “ B———w’s Heart was estranged from his Country-  
 “ men, that in his youthful Hours, (the Terms of Gai-  
 “ ety and Inattention) he thought not on their Necessi-  
 “ ties, nor sent any large Sums to the Relief of their  
 “ Poor, in the Times of their Distress, as Lord  
 “ C———t had done.”

ALL



ALL this, he gravely gives the Publick, drawn up in due Form, in *Italick* Characters, as if fairly and exactly copied from my Letter; so that he puts Words into my Mouth which I never said; wrests and perverts what was really said; makes me insinuate what I declared that I never meant to insinuate; and, as if all this was not sufficient, what he at first charges as an Insinuation, the next Moment he assures his Readers that I asserted positively, "*I am surprized*, says he, *what this Libeller should be so hardy as to ADVANCE such a barefaced Falsehood.*" To which I know no properer Answer, than to repeat these very Words. You, my Friend, take Notice of this, among other Misrepresentations and extraordinary Assertions of this Author; but I fancy you impute it to a wrong Cause; for to me it seems neither owing to Stupidity, nor Inattention. No, he judged not wisely indeed; but with a little short-sighted Cunning. He knew that the free Citizen's Letters, as soon as they became particularly pointed, instead of being hawked in the Streets of our great City, and proclaimed in the News-Papers, were exposed only to those immediately concerned; and therefore that many Persons into whose Hands his Performance was thrust, had never seen or heard of them; that many others had looked into them with the Inattention of Persons not particularly interested; and that all these would depend entirely on his Representations; so that he had nothing to do, but to assert boldly; according to the well-known Practice of prostitute Women as well as Writers, who think they secure their Reputation compleatly, by being

prompt and loud in attacking that of their Neighbours.

But let not this Gentleman imagine I am endeavouring to palliate or retract any Thing that has dropt from me. If he or any other Person is still inclined to interpret what I have put into a Comparison between Lord Cb——t and Mr. B——w, in Point of Benevolence and publick Spirit, in which I give the Preference to the former, I most readily and willingly adopt this Sense: And I believe his Party will give him little Thanks for hinting at such a Thing; and heartily wish he had confined himself to carping at some inferior Instances of his L——p's Merit. *Mad Sallies of Zeal, drunken Professions of Loyalty*, and such like Insinuations, only prove his wretched and contemptible Malignity; but to enter into a formal Combat with such vastly unequal Force, argues nothing less than Infatuation. Alas! it requires but little Acquaintance with your County to know that a Person much more remarkable for Generosity than Mr. B——w, must suffer by a Comparison with that illustrious young Nobleman.

OUR Author, I believe, was the first who found out, that the Discharge of a pious old Lady's Legacy is an Instance of Beneficence and Liberality. However we will put it to his Side of the Account: And to do it Justice, it is rather more than an Annuity which his Lordship pays out of his own free Bounty, to one old menial Domestick. I will also allow him the other Instance of Bounty which he mentions, tho' I might here insist that it is utterly  
 unfelt,



unfelt, unheard of, and unacknowledged in your County, as I am assured from good Authority. But let him display it as magnificently as he pleases — it is but a small Part of what his Lordship has bestowed in the Course of a few Years, when no publick Calamity, no extraordinary Distresses extorted his Pity. There was a Time indeed, (we but too well remember it) when your People shared deeply in the Calamities of the Nation, and were threatened with Famine and Destruction. Your Farmers, and even some Gentlemen of ample Fortunes, kept up their Hoards of Corn untouched, and greatly added to the Calamity: so that little was to be seen but Hunger and Misery on one Hand, and Avarice and Cruelty on the other. In these Circumstances (as I have frequently heard it repeated with Pleasure and Gratitude) that truly great and noble LORD, then scarcely sixteen Years old, *remembered you in his Absence*. Your Distress he represented to his Guardian in the most pathetick Terms; and at his Lordship's Instances, and on his Account was Corn bought up in *England* and *Ireland*, and that, with remarkably great Difficulty, to the Amount of no less than FIFTEEN HUNDRED POUNDS. So intent was he upon this good Work, that he considered himself as highly obliged to those who in any Degree assisted, or co-operated with him; so that the Gentleman who was employed to purchase the *English* Corn, received a genteel Acknowledgment from his Lordship, in a Present of Plate of considerable Value.

THIS Corn then (a small Part excepted, which was disposed of in *Dublin*) was sent to the County  
of

of *Armagh*, and there distributed in small Portions; not sold at prime Cost, but considerably under; and even this Price not yet entirely paid by some, who received Quantities, under Pretence of distributing them, as I am well assured. — Then it was that the Man who had hoarded up his Grain, 'till the Worm had destroyed a considerable Share of it, at last found it convenient to expose the rest to Sale. The Expectations of the Covetous were defeated: And may the Blessing of the Distressed ever attend upon the Hand that was then stretched out to their Relief!

In this Instance, which your *Adverser* has so meanly attempted to depreciate, this noble Youth approved himself a generous and zealous Friend to your County. How he hath acted in private and domestick Life, would give equal Pleasure to every honest Mind to hear, and equally discover the Greatness and Goodness of his Mind. One highly extraordinary Act of Equity and Generosity I cannot help mentioning; I mean his Lordship's giving back, freely and uninfluenced, a whole, ample Estate, which, on looking into his Affairs, he found vested in him, by a Marriage Settlement, dictated by the extraordinary Affection of a GENTLEMAN, who is never mentioned here but with the Respect due to his publick Virtues. I should entreat his Pardon for the Liberty I now take. But I hope, that he who is most frequently spoken of as conferring Favours, will not take it amiss that he is for once spoken of as a Person highly obliged; particularly, as this is the most honourable Testimony of his unparalleled Care and paternal Tenderness



cerns to that Family with which he allied; a Point, in which our Author has had the Presumption to arraign him.

I COULD oblige this Gentleman with more of his Lordship's good Actions, if I thought the Recital would give him Pleasure. Many he has already performed: Providence hath been pleased to restore his Health, so that he will speedily revisit his native Country, and there execute many more which he now thinks of with so much Pleasure; and approve himself in numberless Instances possessed of a Benevolence and Generosity, the Force of which, not even Malice, nor Envy, nor Ingratitude, shall ever, in the least abate.

LET us now turn a few Leaves backward, in this ingenious Performance, and consider what our Author hath said of the Ancestors of his Hero. I am sensible how odious and invidious this Topick appears: But I entreat my Readers to bear in Mind what I have already mentioned, that Mr. B\_\_\_\_\_ himself hath laid his Opposers under the disagreeable Necessity of dwelling upon this Point. It cannot always be objected to a Gentleman (as I observed in another Letter) that his Ancestors have been blameable in some Instances, but it then may be objected to him, when he appeals to their Merit for his Recommendation. Upon this Principle, I ventured to declare my Opinion that they who first made their Objections to his Family, had not acted unjustifiably. And as his Apologist has thought proper to insist on his HEREDITARY Principles of Lenity and Moderation, we on our Part, I apprehend,

apprehend, are fairly warranted to examine the Source from whence these Principles are derived.

THE Authors and Publishers of the Report of *A. — r. B. — w.* having sat in King James's Irish Mock-Parliament, the *Adviser* thinks should have told you the Circumstances of this Affair, and related the Particulars of his great and glorious Conduct. And yet it happens a little unluckily, that the original Authors and Publishers of this Report, I mean the authentick Histories of those Times, and even the most minute *Memoirs*, are as far as I can find entirely silent upon this Head. Archbishop KING speaks of two Gentlemen, Sir John Meade, and Mr. Cogblan, who were prevailed on to appear in that Assembly, but quickly withdrew, as they could not endure to be Witnesses to Barbarities, against which they found their single Opposition utterly ineffectual. He adds, that there were four more Protestants in that Parliament, OF WHOSE BEHAVIOUR, says he, I CAN GIVE NO ACCOUNT. What ! no Account of the *singular Behaviour* and *steady Opposition* of the Gentleman who stands foremost in the horrid List ; who so endeared him to his Friends, and so remarkably exposed him to the Fury of the Popish Party ! — And yet I must think he had the best Opportunities, and took some Pains, to be informed. And as I am also assured from good Authority, that the Tradition of your County is quite silent as to those extraordinary Particulars of Opposition, Danger, &c. mentioned by our Author ; 'till he is pleased to favour us with the Authorities on which he founds his Panegyrick, I must take the Liberty to consider it as a chimerical Fiction.



tion. And, by-the-way, the Inventors of this Fable do not seem to me to have had very exalted Notions of Heroism and Patriotism: For that a Protestant who sat in that Assembly should oppose the shocking Cruelties of our Enemies, and that this should involve him in some unforeseen Danger, might have happened, without arguing any consummate heroick Virtue: Nay, I cannot see how it could have been avoided in the Violence of those Times, unless he had quite lost all Sense of Religion and even Humanity.

BUT altho' the Persons with whom our Author is so offended, had known or believed the Particulars he mentions, or had viewed them in that high Light of Merit in which he sets them, still there may be a Reason assigned, for confining themselves to the single Fact of Mr. B——w's Grandfather's sitting in the *Irish* Convention. The Point they were concerned to enquire into was his political Principles: And certainly a compleater Proof of these could not have been had, than from this single Fact. It was acknowledging the Sovereignty of an abdicating Popish Tyrant; and accusing his lawful Prince of Usurpation. So that whatever private Virtues he might have been possessed of; however he might have disliked all the Violences of Popery; and however the Necessity of the Times might have introduced him into King *William's* Parliament; this Fact declared him to be no less than a TRAYTOR. And this is not the violent Rant of a Party-Writer, but the calm and sober Sentiment of History itself. Archbishop KING expressly tells you, that Protestants refused to sit in this Assembly, (tho' it

was thought their Presence might have been of Use because they judged it in their Consciences to be illegal. To which Opinion I must beg Leave to subscribe, till our Author is pleased to oblige the World with that elegant Harangue which (he tells us) this Gentleman afterwards made in his own Defence. His Conduct might have been attacked in King *William's* first Parliament, and he might have apologized in the best Manner in his Power. But to say that he was in this Parliament unanimously acquitted of the Guilt of sitting in the *Irish* Convention, is such an Outrage upon Truth and Decency as is scarcely conceivable. Look into the Journals of this Session, where every single Transaction is minutely recorded; and if you find any one single Vote, Motion, or Resolution, that bears the least Resemblance to what this Author mentions, any the least Hint of this Gentleman's being honourably acquitted, unanimously acquitted, or at all acquitted of any Thing laid to his Charge; let me be for ever considered, in Point of Honour and Veracity, in the same Rank with your *seasonable Adviser*.

If the Persons who first took Notice of the Objections to the Character of *A——r B——w*, had been possessed of that Malice and Virulence he affects to impute to them; instead of confining themselves to the *single* Fact, possibly they would have expatiated on some Particulars of his Conduct, which, even under the colouring of his Apologist appear to Disadvantage. I mean his Manner of living, when he could no longer continue with Safety, professedly on the Side of the Popish Tyrant; and his dispensing his Favours indiscrimi-  
nately



stately to both those, whom our Author very indelicately distinguishes by no other Names but that of *the different Parties*; and comforting and abetting Rebels and Traytors, which in less distracted Times and in a Government more firmly established, would have been deemed and punished as **HIGH TREASON**.

BUT then we are told, that by his political conduct, he gained protection for his Tenants, and that the Neighbouring Protestants found an Asylum upon his Estate. — Observe the progress of this Author's Panegyrick. First he represents him as an Hero and a Patriot of consummate Virtue, vigorously opposing the encroachments of violent Men and bigotted Papists; and bravely standing his Ground in spite of the most imminent danger. A little after, his Conduct becomes suspected; but then, he is unanimously acquitted. But as he knew that this Post would not be long tenable, he very fairly retires; and all the boasted Heroism amounts to this, that by trimming, and cunning management, and by being considered as well affected to the Popish Party, he was enabled to serve some of his Neighbours. — In this he seems to have copied from his Brother FACE in the *Alchymist*, who first talks big, and promises the Philosopher's Stone: But when he can cheat no more, and that all his *Projection* is demolished, comforts his friend with the hopes, that *some little thing might be still recovered, that would be good to cure the Itch*.

— BUT I fancy we shall find this *little thing* of our Author, vanish in *fumo* as well as the rest of his

Account. When he boasted of *A——r B——w's* Services to the neighbouring Protestants, he should have considered that there are some old People still living in the County of *Armagh*, who remember his Affair perfectly well, and thus it is that they relate it.——“ The Protestants were indeed invited “ to put themselves and their effects under this “ Gentleman's Protection, and accordingly several “ removed to *Lurgan*, where they suffered greatly “ by being pillaged, and upon complaining to their “ *Protector*, could obtain no Redress. *That he* “ *would not allow them to proceed to DERRY,* “ *to assist their distressed Brethren there*; so that they “ considered themselves as Prisoners, and were “ obliged to submit to many grievous hardships “ imposed on them by the Papists, in the very “ Town, where *Mr. B——w* lived and pretended “ to such influence.”—— This Account I give from good Authority; but I will not put the severest Construction upon it. It is sufficient for our point, that no Protestant could have sought his Protection, but from his known Interest with the Enemies of his Country? And whence that Interest could have proceeded, my Readers will judge for themselves.

How different from the Conduct of this Gentleman, was that of his co-temporary, WILLIAM LORD VISCOUNT CHARLEMONT, the Grandfather of your other Candidate! He knew no timid Policy, no dishonourable means of providing for the safety of himself, or the quiet of his Estate. He was attainted by that infernal Convention, packed together for the most horrid Purposes of Popery, by one



one who had no more Right to convene them, or to dignify them with the Name of a Parliament than the meanest man in the Kingdom. He drew his sword for his rightfull Sovereign, and thro' the whole Course of the *Irish* War, frequently exposed himself for Liberty and his Country. His Life (preserved almost miraculously at the Siege of LIMERICK) was spent in manifesting the warmest Zeal for the Constitution, which the Sense of the miseries he had been Witness of; enflamed even to a degree of violence.——It is true, as our Author has observed, that the Government of CHARLEMONT was taken out of his Hands. What were the pretended, or the real Causes of this; or how far the resentment of a powerful *English* Nobleman contributed to afford this pretence for insulting his Lordship's Memory; is not necessary to be explained; it is sufficient to challenge his Enemy to point out one Act of *his*, one single suspected circumstance of his Conduct, that did or could occasion it.

WHEN this Government was first bestowed on a Lord *Ch—t*, it was deemed, and even declared in the Patent to be beneath his merit. Nor have the Heads of that noble Family since thought it worthy their acceptance: and 'till some of the inferior branches sue for it, and are refused, it is a mean and rancorous falsehood to assert that *none of that Family ever since have been thought fit to be entrusted with it*. Exactly as true, and as worthy of a Gentleman, as that other assertion, that

*none*

none of them have ever been thought worthy to represent your County. One of that Family represented your County long before other Gentlemen were thought of, upon whose credit, their descendant builds his hopes. And the only one, who for a long time past has had an Opportunity of offering himself as a Candidate, is thought worthy to represent you by a great majority of the County: by many even of those who have their own Reasons for giving their Votes to another.

WHAT our Author has said of the Virtues of Mr. B——w's father I do not pretend to dispute, because I know nothing of the matter. But supposing every Word of it strictly just, still *his Conduct in the H—— of C—— can be no Recommendation of his Son, as he FAVOURED A MALIGNANT PARTY.* This is the Sum of what the *Free-Citizen* supposed might be fairly said of him, in Answer to his Son's Plea of family-merit. But I believe it never once entered into the head of any man but the pretended *Seasonable Adviser* to imagine that by such expressions, I endeavour to persuade my Readers, that he had been a Rebell and a Traytor. My Readers knew the fact alluded to, full well, and needed not this Author's Information; nor should I have had the least hopes of engaging their attention could I have had such infamous Tendernefs for Rebels and Jacobites, as to speak of them, or to suppose they could have been spoken of, by no severer Name, than that of a *Malignant Party*, or *the Favourers of a malignant Party*. Alas! there have been Men in all Nations and Ages who tho' not open Enemies to



to their Country, yet have well deserved such Titles.——To give some Examples.

I REMEMBER to have read at School, how *Julius Caesar* (who sanctified his unjust proceedings by taking the Title of *PONTIFEX MAXIMUS*) when he was projecting his Scheme of absolute Power, endeavoured to reduce the *Roman* Senate to his Subjection, by introducing Men who had no other Merit, but that they were his Vassals, and by corrupting the old Patriots; most of whom however, were proof against his Attempts; and their Virtue at last Occasioned his downfall.——This Man and his Creatures might then have been justly called a *MALIGNANT PARTY*.

THE mighty *CARDINAL-MINISTER OF STATE*, in the reign of King *Henry* the Eighth, like the *Man of Sin* in the *Revelations*, exalted himself above every Name; made and unmade Laws and Law-givers; assumed the Power of Princes, and trod Kingdoms under his Feet.

—— “ Fair spoken, and persuading;  
 “ Lofty and sour to them who lov’d him not;  
 “ But to those Men that fought him, mild as  
 “ Summer.”

He stood between the Prince and his Subjects, and directed every Royal Bounty into such Channels as he pleased, to the supporters and favourers of his Ambition; (while those who would not bend the Knee, looked on with indignation, which sometimes broke forth in foul Invectives and horrid Imputations) till at last——the overgrown Prelate burst asunder  
 and

and fell headlong. — He then and the Friends of his Power surely formed a **MALIGNANT PARTY**.

AND to bring the Matter nearer home. — Any Set of Men who endeavour to erect a Power in any County, inconsistent with the Liberty and Independence of the general Body of it's Inhabitants; who endeavour by Violence and Menaces, to Tame and Subdue them; who are Impatient of any Opposition given to their Power; and expect from those beneath them the same abject Submission, that they themselves are ready to pay to their Superiour. — These, and others of the same Stamp justly Merit the Title of a **MALIGNANT PARTY**.

BUT as our Author seems to dislike my Manner of Speaking, I here retract it, and instead of a *Favourer*, I take the Liberty to Affirm, that he was a *Principal* of such a Party: That he was picked and culled out of the County, to affront a Patriot H — of C — s, to traduce and misrepresent their Proceedings to his Sov — n, falsely, scandalously and maliciously; and to support the inveterate Enemy to the Interest of his Country, and the Protestant Succession. And of all this I will bring the best and most authentick Proof.

AFTER the Accession of KING GEORGE the First, when a Committee of the House of C — was appointed to enquire into the ADDRESSES sent from several Counties in favour of PHIPPS, and in Opposition the Address of the former House of C —; and that their Report was made; the H — came to the two following remarkable RES — NS.

“ RES — D,



“ RES—D, That the several Paragraphs taken  
 “ out of the Addresses mentioned in the said Re-  
 “ port, are notoriously false, scandalous and ma-  
 “ licious; as endeavouring highly to reflect  
 “ on the honour of the late H— of C—s;  
 “ and obtained by a set of Sheriffs and Grandjurors  
 “ contrived and returned for that very purpose.

“ RES—D, That the Address of the H—  
 “ of C—s to her late M—y for removing Sir  
 “ CONSTANTINE PHIPPS from his Place of Lord  
 “ Chancellor, was at that Time necessary to secure  
 “ the Protestant Succession, and the Interest of this  
 “ Kingdom; to both which he was an inveterate  
 “ Enemy.”

THE censured Paragraph in the Address from the  
 County of ARMAGH tho’ short, was remarkably  
 virulent beyond most others. It ran thus.——

“ We cannot omit on this Occasion to give your  
 “ M—— our most humble Thanks for continuing  
 “ to us our Excellent Lord Chancellor; whose  
 “ unshaken Loyalty and firm Adherence to Truth  
 “ and Justice, might make him valuable where-  
 “ ever such Virtues are so esteemed,”——In  
 which Words the former H—— of C——s  
 were directly accused of having no esteem for these  
 Virtues.

THIS Address Mr. B——w Signed. And this  
 argued not a trifling Error in his Judgment of a  
 Man, but settled steady Principles, for which, as  
 you see, he was chosen out, as one capable of an  
 audacious Insult on those, who were labouring for  
 the

the Defence of the Constitution. That as soon as he was informed of the dangerous tendency of some Steps taken by that Chancellor, he immediately retracted; is an Assertion utterly groundless. The tendency of some of them, no Man of common sense could have been mistaken in it; such as his screening those from Justice who had affronted the Government, and published Libels in favour of the Pretender; and of the dangerous tendency of all that Man's Measures, he had been authentically informed, before he signed the Address. In the next Session of P——t he constantly Sat, during the whole course of the Enquiry and Censure past on the Conduct of him and his Associates: To which I apprehend he gave all the Opposition in his Power, and never once discovered the least sign of Remorse, 'till the instant he was called upon, and obliged either to acknowledge his Crime, or to lose his Seat. So that you see the Fact is not a *trifling* one, nor is it exactly as your *Adviser* has represented it.—— But to assert confidently, that this Gentleman's *Attachment to the true Interest of his Country, was never called in Question, or in the least suspected*, in so shamefull, so fragrant a Falsehood, that I am utterly at a loss to conceive what he could propose in advancing it. Surely, if he has any remains of principle, he must blush, when he casts his Eye on the RE——ns I have given you. In another place indeed, he is a little more cautious; and only says, he does not remember to have heard his Conduct called in Question *except in this one*, (as he calls it) *trifling Instance*. But since he extorts it from me, I must declare, that he has also been severely spoken of upon another Account the Friendship and Countenance he is said to have shewed to an infamous Wretch whose  
Name



Name is not worth remembering, an Agent of the Pretender, who, it seems, raised Money here from the Jacobites, under Pretence of assisting their Friends in Scotland, whom he cheated however of their Prey, and returning to Ireland enjoyed it quietly under the Protection of this Gentleman. This has been urged, and rigidly interpreted. However, it is not worth our insisting upon.

BELIEVE me, my Friend, it gives me no Pleasure that I have been obliged to show you, who they were, from whom one of your Candidates is expressly said to have derived *hereditary Principles of Lenity and Moderation*. — HAPPY SON! TO HAVE SPRUNG FROM SUCH A FATHER AND SUCH A GRANDFATHER! IN WHOSE CHARACTERS THE MOST RANÇOROUS MALICE CAN FIND NO FLAWS; NO IMPERFECTIONS; NO STAINS; NOR EVEN THE TRACES AND APPEARANCES OF ANY THING, BUT WHAT UPON A PAIR EXAMINATION MUST REDOUND TO THEIR HONOUR; AND OUGHT TO MAKE THEIR NAME AND FAMILY TRULY DEAR TO US AND OUR POSTERITY! — These are the Exclamations of your *Freeholder*; the bitterest and most sarcastical Irony he could possibly have thrown out against his Friend. What an Apologist is this! Others cast a Shade over Defects, but he forces them into the Light; expatiates upon Transactions which even his Adversaries are inclined to touch but tenderly; and rakes and stirs up the Foulness of his Party, 'till he makes it intolerably offensive to the Sense.

He says I have handled the Character of Mr. B——w himself severely. The severest Thing I have said of him is, that there are Suspicions conceived against him, upon certain Grounds, which, as they may be fairly mentioned, so he is bound to remove. The Suspicions which lay against his private Character, which his Friend has given the Publick, were never mentioned by me: And where the Attachment of the Papists to him is spoken of, I express the utmost Abhorrence of drawing any rash Conclusion from it, but only declare that it ought to be accounted for. If this Author has not heard of any of their Acclamations, &c. I have, and from good Authority; as also of their violent Outrages committed, more than once, upon those who appear in Opposition to him: But this, he has not had the Confidence to deny.

As to the private Virtues of his Candidate, I will not give him the Pleasure of controverting them. A Man may be very modest, very temperate, very honest, and of great Veracity, and yet no proper Object of your Confidence. But if I was to follow the same Rules of Interpretation with this Author, I would call his Panegyrick a downright Satire and Libel on the Antagonist of his Hero. I would declare that he insinuated or rather affirmed positively, that Mr. C——d was an impudent, noisy, drinking, roaring, lying, young Rogue. And conclude all, with gravely expressing my Surprize that any Libeller could be so infamously hardened as to throw



• throw out such flagrant Lies, and abominable Ribaldry.

THE Circumstances in Mr. B——w's Education, which have raised Suspicion, I fear, are represented by our Author with the same bold Disregard of Truth, which he has discovered in other Matters. At least the People of your County do not consider them in same Manner with him. They regard his M——r, as a Papist in Effect, long before the avowed Apostacy of that unfortunately-misguided Lady: They regard the Fellow that had the Care and Instruction of his tender Years as a Papist, notwithstanding his pretended Conversion: And they insist that instead of quitting his M——r as soon as he discovered her Inclination to Popery, he continued under her Care and Influence even after her open Profession; until the *Irish* Guardians were informed of this Step of her's, and commanded him out of her Hands.

EXAMINE into every one of these Points minutely. You may do it fairly, decently, and justifiably. Where your Candidates have not yet acted any conspicuous Part in Life, nor appeared for a considerable Time in the World; it is absurd and ridiculous to refer you for a Proof of their Principles, to *the constant Tenour of their Actions*. No. You have no other Way of judging (as I more than once observed) but by their Family, their Education, their Connexions, the Friends who appear for them; and the Means made Use of to serve them. Compare your Candidates in each of these Particulars;

culars; then throw into Mr. B——w's Scale his superior Age and Experience, (which are mighty considerable) and the grand Dependance of all——his superior Fortune: and perhaps even these will be found scarcely sufficient to compensate for other Matters, in which he is FOUND LIGHT.

I COULD here imitate your *seasonable Adviser*, and draw up a formal Comparison between these two Gentlemen. But this would lead me into uttering Things by no Means agreeable to me, and which our Adversaries consider as a Privilege to be allowed only to themselves. Nor am I yet sufficiently out of Temper; and therefore shall defer it, 'till I am provoked by a more formidable Attack than has yet been made upon me.

THE Objections which our Author has made to Mr. C——d, when stripped of the decent Language with which he hath embellished them, amount to no more than what I have taken Notice of, and discussed in former Letters.

OF the Objections made to Mr. B——w, none of the least material are passed over in profound Silence, (I need not repeat them)—And where an Answer is attempted; flagrant Falsehoods and groundless Assertions are the Weapons of his Champion.

I SHALL leave it to you, to draw the Conclusion from these Things; and close this Paper with two  
Pieces



Pieces of SEASONABLE ADVICE, for which we are obliged to your *Freeholder*.

JUDGE IT NEITHER WISE NOR POLITIC TO SUBJECT YOUR COUNTY TO THE GROWING POWER OF A L—D, WHO HAS ALREADY ONE OF IT'S BOROUGHS, [AND ONE OF IT'S —'S] AT HIS DISPOSAL.

SHEW YOURSELVES MEN; MEN OF SENSE; MEN OF CONSCIENCE; that is, MEN WHO HAVE THE INTEREST OF THEIR COUNTRY SINCERELY AT HEART.

F I N I S.

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